pertinently made that the Congress chosen in November, 1894, could not possibly be assembled before March 4, 1895, and then only on a call from the President, and that under the earlier date the law would lose its effect before the new Congress could in any way express its opinion on the question.

The Southern Senators generally are hostile to a large bond issue, and would like to cut the limit of issue to be agreed on down to \$190,000,000 additional. Some reduction in the limit is likely to be made in deference to their views, unless Secretary Carlisle holds out for the larger figure as the price of his acquiescence in the compromise scheme.

PLAIN TALK TO MR. CARLISLE.

The new substitute, with these two points of numerical difference still unsettled, was signed during the afternoon by all of the forty-five Democratic Senators who could be reached, except three—Messrs, Hill, Murphy and Palmer. It was then taken to the Treasury Department, where Secretary Cariisle was asked to read and approve it. The Secretary, it is understood, gave a rather evasive reply to the "Steering Committee" when asked to define the attitude of the Administration toward compromise, but the committee told him plainly that, even if the President withheld his approval, the bill would pass both the Senate and House within the next few days, and it might as well be accepted now as later. Speaker Crisp, who has spent the last two or three days in constant conferences with the Democratic leaders in the Senate, has given the assurance that the compromise as drawn will be entirely satisfactory to the House, and will be put through that body without delay, so that the refusal of the President to accept the compromise will put him in an attitude of hostility to his own party in both branches. Democratic Senators who could be reached, ex-

IMMEDIATE ACTION PROBABLE

From present indications the new substitute will be offered in the Senate either to-morrow Saturday, and a vote will doubtless be quickly reached upon it. Its promoters say that quickly reached upon it. Its promoters say that it is sure to get the votes of forty-two Democrats out of forty-five, and the silver men on the Republican side will, of course, assist in its passage if their support is necessary. The Republican Senators have been apprised of the chief features of the new bill, and they have conferred among themselves as to the course they will take upon it. As the compromise is considered a fairly satisfactory one by the Western Senators, it is more than likely that they will support it, while the Eastern Republicans will vote upon it each according to his own inclinations.

they will support it, while the Eastern Republicans will vote upon it each according to his own inclinations.

It has already been said that Senator Sherman's speech of Tuesday was the chief factor in forcing the Democratic leaders to come to a conclusion. One other cause has contributed greatly, beyond doubt, to hasten this conclusion, and that is the persistence and aggressiveness with which Mr. Hill has within the last two or three days been urging the forcible passage of a rule to close debate. The older leaders on the Democratic side warmly oppose any arbitrary action to amend the rules, and they have been greatly incensed by Mr. Hill's efforts to curry popular favor, as they say, by advocating unprecedented and violent methods of action in the Senate, especially when such action is in direct contradiction of the wishes and interests of the majority on the Democratic side. Mr. Hill's "side-show" campaign for the amendment of the rules has found no sympathy in the Democratic ranks except from an uninfluential handful of Administration Senators, and it is doubtful whether his reported petition to the Vice-President to "close debate" arbitrarily and submit a new rule to a vote in the Senate would receive more than seven or eight signatures on the Democratic side.

The appearance of the compromise naturally

than seven or eight signatures on the control side.

The appearance of the compromise naturally terminates for the present all efforts to amend the rules, though something may perhaps be done—and should be done—to modify and improve them at the beginning of the regular session in December. To squelch Mr. Hill's unwelcome display of energy was, however, unquestionably one motive which led to the prompt and successful attempt to "get together" carried through by Mr. Gorman and his associates this afternoon.

list elements in the Democratic majority. Their ess was inevitable, however, for at their head, though nominally in the Administration column, was the only real political leader and renuine personal force on the majority side-Mr. Gorman, of Maryland-and in their ranks were all or aimest all the Democratic Senators of seniority in service, debating ability and all-round fighting strength. The radical Adminis-tration following in the Senate, though respect-able in character, was, as a rule, young in ser-vice, feeble in influence and almost valueless for vice, feeble in influence and almost valueless viany other than voting purposes, with such antagonists as Cockrell, Vest, Morgan, Butler, Daniel, Harris, George, Pugh, and Jon's, of Arkansas. The rank and file of the unconditional repeal forces were wholly outclassed for any serious parliamentary struggle, while Mr. Voorhees's labored, tortuous and vacillating leadership between the start, the score and laughing from the start the scorn and laughing stock both of friend and foe. The Administra-tion failed in its fight in the Senate because it entered it ill-equipped, over-sanguine and without an intelligent appreciation of the difficulties ahead, and had it not been for the patriotic and self-sacrificing fidelity of the Republican Sena-tors to the cause of "unconditional repeal," Mr. Voorhees and his followers on the Democratic side would have been forced to an abject sur-render to the "compromisers" at least six weeks ago.

THE SENATE AWAKENED.

MR. BUTLER DISPELLED ITS LASSITUDE

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATESMAN MAKES THEATRICAL ONSLAUGHT ON SENATOR

ICONOCLAST IN THE GALLERY. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Oct. 19.—The public occupied every inch of available space in the Senate to-day, blocking the aisles and approaches, as, indeed, it hadone for a week or ten days past. Outside the sur shone brightly, and a gentle breeze played in the autumn-tinted foliage of the parks. The misty hazof a perfect Indian summer penetrated the darkest recesses of the chamber, and the chirping of the sparrows preparing to break up housekeeping in the eaves and among the great pillars of the Capitol occasionally interrupted the dreary progress of debate. The mephitic smells of an atmospher breaths floated visibly under neath the stained glass ceiling. There was an air of lassitude on every countenance on the floor below. Most Senators present were mechanically attending to their correspondence or perusing the newspapers. The clerks were listlessly reclining in their chairs. Nobody seemed to pay attention to what was going on. Mr. Call, of Florida, had the

In fifteen minutes the entire scene changed. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, had begun to speak. He does not speak often, but when he commands attention. He compels it no so much by the force of the argument he presents as by the highly theatrical manner of his delivery. He is terribly in earnest, or at least he desires it to be thought that he is. His voice rises in a whirlwind of passion to a height which makes it heard at the other end of the Capitol. It then sinks of a sudden to a stage whisper, and is scarcely audible ten feet away. The speake seems to tear his passion to pieces; his indignation assumes gigantic proportions; his anger withering. One minute he huris, in a gust of simulated fury, epithets without number at imag-inary antagonists; in the next he seeks to finish his opponent by gentlemanly sarcasm, uttered in the most iamblike fashion. The assumption of falls to draw with the galleries. Among his col leagues it is discounted in advance. Its precise value is too well known. His speeches, indeed, while interesting to listen to, are not quite so interesting when read in the "Record." It requires Mr. Butler's magnificent voice to give them a set

MR. BUTLER'S TWO-FOLD OBJECT. To-day Mr. Butler was in a testy mood. He enwas to knock the chip off Mr. Hill's shoulder, which he imagined that gentleman had been car-rying around altogether too long; his second was to make a desperate bid for the Populist vote in South Carolina, to secure which he seems prepared to go to any length and to submit to any humiliation. It cannot be said 'nat he came su cessfully out of the encounter with Mr. Hill, though he managed to draw out that astute politician in a manner which plainly showed that he was not as trily conversant with the subject under discussion as might have been supposed in one who had sought to take so conspicuous a part in the debate on the rules. But the two had a rather animated colloquy, in which the galleries seemed disposed to take part

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## FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE!

Don't filibuster with that cold! Get right down to business and have it unconditionally repealed with a bottle unconditionally repealed with a bottle unconditionally repealed with a bottle impatient," Mr. Dubois replied. "I do not think that his methods have been the methods of the promise" on any other. Pin your faith to the Cure that Cures, or refunds your money every time! Only 60 cts. a bottle, of your Druggist or at

## RIKER'S

6th Avenue, cor. 22d Street.

by encouraging the disputants in applicating and other demonstrations whenever the friends of either scored a point. Twice already had the galleries been warned that such manifestations of partisanship were against the rules of the Senate, could not be tolerated and would lead to their being cleared. They did not seem to heed the streetyped language of the Vice-President in which he couches the admonition. They evidently thought they had a right to participate in the debate by openly showing their sympathy.

One section in particular seemed more than usually demonstrative whenever Mr. Hill made a thrust. It nettled the South Carolinian. He clearly intimated that the galleries were packed in the interest of the Senator from New-York, and was proceeding to express his contempt of such approval when Mr. Manderson demanded, amid suppressed excitement, "that the words be taken down," It is the second time this has happened in the course of this debate, and is for the Senate a most unusual occurrence. Mr. Butler, required by the Vice-President to take his seat, sank into his chair with a sneer on his lips, while the official reporter read the objectionable language from the desk. It did not seem to annoy Mr. Hill in the least, Mr. Butler was not disposed to apologize, and Mr. Manderson cared little to insist upon the point of order he had raised. A motion made by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, that Mr. Butler be permitted to proceed in order was adopted without a dissenting vote, and ended the incident.

But it did not improve the temper of Mr. Butler, The style and tenor of his harangue continued much in the same vein, and though he qualified his onslaughts by a Pickwickian preamble, they did not lose any of their bitterness and venom. Characteristic was his comment upon the attitude of Mr. The style and tenor of his harangue continued much in the same vein, and though he qualified his onslaughts by a Pickwickian preamble, they did not lose any of their bitterness and venom. Characteristic was his comment upon the attitu

sions even of outsiders—and of Senators it is not necessary to speak now—have been aroused by the acrimonious debate of the last few weeks, occurred soon after the last admonition directed by the scon after the last admonition directed by the Vice-President at the galleries had been uttered. In the silence which followed the Vice-President's words, a voice was heard from that part of the gallery set apart for men in the northeastern corner of the chamber.

"As I am one of the common people, I will go out without waiting for the galleries to be cleared," it said.

It took away the breath of nearly every one present. Not in ten years, with the exception of a similar incident immediately preceding they land's first inauguration, has such a thing occurred. The gavel drapped from the Vice-President's hand, and he remained speechiess. The startled doorkeeper didn't know but the earth might open and swallow the impious intruder. They were absolutely paralyzed. Would the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of the culprit for high treason be ordered forthwith, or would an indignant populace avenge the outraged dignity of the "most august deliberative body of the universe" by lynching the criminal? Whatever passed in the minds of the terror-stricken doorkeepers during those few awul moments, it was some time before they realized what had happened, and then by frantic gestures from below they sought, as it were, to bring the game down. From above they could not get at him oromptly, for the galleries were too crowded. So the iconoclast—a well-dressed and intelligent man, apparently—leisurely made his way through the throng back of the seats and disappeared doorke-pers swept down upon him. What his fate will be is almost too terrible to contemplate. Never more will be be almost too terrible to contemplate. Never more will be be almost too terrible to contemplate. Never more will be be almost too terrible to contemplate. Never more will be be permitted during "Senatorial houra"—a term invented by Mr. Debols—to enter the

him.

Early in the day Messrs. Stewart and Dubols spoke, but they contributed nothing either new or of value to the discussion. They spoke because they had been ordered to speak Consumption of time was their object, and they succeeded.

BUTLER, HILL AND PALMER THE LEAVING ACTORS IN THE SENATE COMEDY, WITH

MINOR PARTS. Washington, Oct. 19.-The legislative day of Tues day last, which was carried over by a reces-Wednesday, and again, by another recess. till to-day, was continued in the Senate at 10 o'clock this morning. There were then, however, scarcely a dozen Senators in the chamber, and when the roll was called only twenty-four members an-swered. It was not until 10:30 that the forty-third Senator appeared and completed the number neces sary to transact business. The last man to answer

was Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.). The Vice-President began to lay before the Senate ertain House bills received, but was interrupted by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), who made the point of order that no business was in order until the of the Vice-President, however, was that it was in order to have the bills read and referred to committees. That was done, the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill being one of those presented

After the presentation of reports from the Finance Committee, the discussion of the last two days was taken up again, and Mr. Stewart addressed the Senat: His speech was largely in denunciation of the "gold ring" and the National banks, and be had much to say in rebuke of Controller Eckels for his remarks at the Chicago banquet of the Bankers' Congress. He denied the right of Senators who owned National bank stock to sit and vote money into their own pockets. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart said that to ask the Vice-President to disgrace himself and make himself infamous throughout the ages was outrageous. The Vice-President would not lay his hands on the Constitution and laws of his country. The rules had been made for occasions like the present one, to protect the

minority, and they would protect the minority. MR. DUBOIS STATES HIS POSITION.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) said that a more ur fortunate occasion than the present to exercise arbitrary power in the Senate could not be seized arbitrary power in the Senate could not be seize-upon. In the position which he had taken he was following in the footsteps of most illustrious Senators. The distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had been careful in his speech the other day not to take the position of the young Senators from New-York and Massachusetts (Messrs, Hill and Lodge), and had not gone fur-ther than to say that it might, perhaps, be necessary at some future time to change the rules. He (Mr. Dubois) differed from Mr. Sherman in that. He did not think it necessary to change them now nor at any other time. There never had been a time since the foundation of the Gov ernment when the will of the people had no een registered by the Senate, when that will had been ascertained.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.)-Does the Senator know any method under existing rules whereby a ma-jority can pass this or any other bill whenever twenty Senators are determined that it shall no

be passed?

Mr. Dubois-Any bill which the people of the country desire to have passed, and on which the people have voted, will be passed by this body,

Mr. Hill-How? Mr. Dubois-By a votě. Mr. Hill-When?

Mr. Dubois-Do you mean some suppositition

bill?

Mr. Hill—No. I am asking about this Repeal bill, which a majority desires to pass. Do you know any way or method under existing rules whereby the bill can be passed, if twenty Senators insist that it shall not be passed? If so, I would like you to inform the Senate. I suggested yesterday it can be done by a change of the rules. If you know any other way I should

like to hear it.

Mr. Dubols—The same methods which have applied since the foundation of the Government.

For Brain and Nerve Food Use Horsford's Acid Phospha!

Dr. O. Worthly, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I have used it in cases requiring britin and acrive food as a result of overnors, attended with exhaustion and loss of strength, with impaired indigestion, with good results."

of Representatives saw fit to pass would meet his sanction, how long would it take the Senate to pass such a bill? That is the condition which con-

Senator White, of Louisiana, at one of the night sessions, suggesting that a Senator who refused to sessions, suggesting that a Schatt, which is expelled, and said that if the Senator from Louisiana was satisfied with the position he occupied, he (Mr. Dubois) was. He could not afford in the Senate chamber of the United States to use the language of the barroom, nor would be. He was glad to say that every Senator who had spoken of that in-cident repudlated the utterances of the Senator from violate his conscience and his sense of duty.

the chamber, and inquired as to the expression complained of.

Mr. Dubois—He said that he thought the Senator from Idaho should be hurled from the chamber because he would not vote. Do you subscribe to that doctrine?

Mr. Hill—I have not heard that precise question presented. I think that what the Senator from Louislana said was that the Senate had the power, under the Constitution and rules, to compel a Senator to vote; and I think he argued that for a Senator to remain in his seat and not answer when his name was called was disorderly conduct and disrespectful to the Senate. I think that was all he suggested. And I am not aware that that doctrine has been repudiated by any Senator.

Mr. Dubois—I have not heard any Senator (even the Senator from New-York) go beyond the point of suggesting that in such a case the Senator should be corrected.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) made some humorous remarks in regard to the pending question, which was, he said, a motion by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) that, having been in his seat and not having answered, his name should be entered on the journal. He thought that such a respectful application ought to be allowed by such a pre-eminently courteous body as the Senator for elevated courtesy which they owed to each other required that they be granted. He, therefore, asked unanimous consent that the order asked for he made.

Objections came promptly from Senators Allen, Butler and Dubois. "Then," said Mr. Palmer, with

Constitution and rules.

Mr. Butler replied that when the majority found itself in that position, with a strong determined, sincere anxiety to pass the bill, it would make some concessions in order to get it through. He added that if that was not done the bill ought not to pass. MR. HILL AGAINST COMPROMISE. Mr. Hill-If I understand it, it is not the majority that passes the bill in the Senate, and the bill that is passed does not reflect the sentiment of the majority, but of the minority. ("Oh, no," from Mr. Butler.) The plain doctrine announced by the Senator from South Carolina is that the majority Senator from South Carolina is that the majority cannot pass a bill that it desires to pass, because it must always, always, always compromise with the minority. I do not believe that.

"Oh no, Mr. President," said Mr. Butler, "the Senator from New-York has made a side issue and has begged the question when he says that a majority could never pass a bill without the consent of the minority."

Mr. Hill—I understand the Senator to say that, if a majority refuses to compromise with a minority.

Mr. Hill—I understand the Senator to say that, if a majority refuses to compromise with a minority, the bill ought not to pass.

Mr. Butler—And I repeat it.
Mr. Hill—And there I take issue with the Senator. Mr. Rutler—I repeat it, and I have no apologies to make for it. Nine-t-nihs of the measures which become law in this country are the results of com-promise. mromise.

Mr. Hill—My position is that under our form of government the minority has a right to express its views, and has a right to endeavor to impress them upon the majority. If the majority recognizes the views of the minority, it has the right to do so. But I cannot find anything in the Constitution of the United States which says that a minority of Senators can pars a bill. (Applause in the gailery.)

Butler-Nor I, Mr. President, I have made th statement. I have not stated that a minor-Mr. Biller-Nor I, Mr. rose and stated that a minor-ro such statement. I have not stated that a minor-ity can pass a bill.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.)—Can I, as a Senator from the State of Illinois, be allowed to yote for repeal of the Sherman act?

Mr. Buller-The Senator can answer that ques-tion for himself. I do not control his yote. He has the right to yote whenever the opportunity is affected.

Palmer—When can I have that opportunity?
Butier-When debate closes.
Palmer-In all discussions the minority has right, in good faith, to exercise the right of freest debate; but I deny the right of the rity to debate for the purpose of delay.
Butier-Nobody claims that. Who is to dene whether I am now speaking for obstructor not?

tion or not?

Mr. Palmer-First, the Senator himself; second, the majority of this body. (Applause in the gai-

the majority of this body. (Applause in the galleries.)

As there had been frequent outbursts of the kind all through the discussion between Mr. Butler and Measrs. Hill and Palmer, the attention of the Vice-President was called to this last infraction of good order, and the Vice-President seriously warned the spectators that he would order the galleries cleared if the disorder were again repeated. Thereupon a well-dressed man in one of the western galleries rose and declared in a loud voice and using good language, that, as he had been a conspicuous offender, he would withdraw, although he had been a regular attendant for the last sit weeks. And he did withdraw, without calling the services of a doorkeeper into requisition.

Mr. Butler disavowed the idea that any of the plaudits of the gallery were intended for him, and intimated that the galleries had been packed for the benefit of the Senator from New-York. He would be glad to invite that Senator out to some street corner, where they could have it out for the benefit of the masses.

NOT A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT.

NOT A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT. This invitation was misunderstood by Mr. Man upon it, but withdrew the point when Mr. Butler explained (with an air of surprise that a different explained (with an air of surprise that a different meaning should be given to it) that his invitation was one to speak, not to fight.

In the course of further discussion Mr. Hill in-sisted on the idea that any restriction in the rules whereby the majority was deprived of the power to amend them was not binding.

Mr. Butler-The-1 understand the Senator's po-sition to be that the rules bind the minority and do not bind the majority, and the surprise of the Mr. Hill-That is not my position.

Mr. Butler-Then I would like to have the matter explaine.

Mr. Butler—Then I would like to have the matter explaine.

Mr. Alli—In all ordinary methods of procedure the rules are binding both on the majority and minority. But we cannot by our rules tie ourselves up so that the majority has not the power to amend the rules.

Mr. Butler—But we have tied ourselves up by a code of rules to which the Senator subscribed when he took the oath. Now I understand him to say that he is not bound by that code of rules, except so far as it meets his approbation.

Mr. Hill—We have tied our Lands. I propose to untie them, so that we can change the rules.

Mr. Butler—How?

Mr. Butler—How?

presiding officer, and after debate, or after motions to adjourn or to take a recess or for a call of the Senate, or any other of the motions usually called fillioustering, have gone so far that in the opinion of the constitutional presiding officer of this body, who is chosen by the American people (not by the Senate), it has reached that point which implies to his mind that the further discussion is intended to prevent action, it would be in his power and would be his duty to say to the Senate. Shall the Chair put this question without further debate or dilatory motions? And it would be his duty thereupon to direct the yeas and nays to be called, permitting no man to interfere. And if the majority of the Senate voted 'yea' it would be his duty to put the question. We have the power to prescribe rules, it is true; but there is a rule besides that which we prescribe, and that rule was prescribed for us by our masters, the American people, seribed for us by our masters, the American people, when they enacted their Constitution. That is a rule above, below, within, without the rules of the senate; and the great officer who sits in that chair will in my judgment be bound (as the Speaker of the other House was bound) by its behes.

"In other words," Mr. Butler remarked sarcastically, "a reaffirmation of 'the higher law doctrine."

"It is," Mr. Hoar retorted, "a higher law doctrine."

Soon afterward Mr. Hoar excused himself to Mr. Butler for not being able to remain and hear the rest of his speech, and Mr. Butler good-humoredly declared that cordinality had been restored.

Mr. Butler then addressed himself to a criticism of Mr. Mille's statement yesterday that the Government was in a state of paralysis; and said that it was the strongest Government on the face of the earth, and that if it had no such gigantic power, such valiant warriors as himself and the Senator from Texas would not have been in the Senate chamber measuring swords. The statement that the Government was paralyzed seemed to him absurd and ridiculous.

He then drew a ludicrous picture of Mr. Mills and Mr. Sherman joining in a cordial, loving emborace. (Laughter.) He felt in contemplating it like exclaiming with Hamlet, when the ghost of his father presented itself. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us." "What a picture for the arts," he added. "The Senator from Texas and the Senator from Oblo embracing each other over the stiver question! If that is not an instance of where extremes meet. I do not know where we could find an illustration. And if we live long enough we shall beheld another scene which will furnish a spectacle never before presented to the American people or to any people. When the election laws are reached, if the Government gets over its paralysis, and when the Tariff bill for revenue only is reached, if its survives that paralysis, how the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Texas taunts those of us whe vote with the venerable and distinguished senator from Kansas is the exponent of all isms and will ideas; that he is a wild-eyel man daughter leading us astray, and a will be sevened to the senator from Texas taunts there is

Senator from Kansas, and seeing the Senator from Texas in the artus of the Senator from Ohio. We shall, I hope live to see long, fond, cordial, gushing embraces between the Senator from New-York (Mr. Hill) and the President of the United States, General laughter). That would be a picture for the artist, How long and lingering and loving it will be! (Laughter). A bucket of holling hot water would not segarate them. We are going to have a great many surprises of this kind. It would not surprise me to see my venerable friend from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) rushing up to the White House to embrace the President, claughter.) I think that as long as these love scenes continue there is no danger of revolution or of the Government stopping. I regard them as very hospeful signs of the fours: and if the Senator from Texas will come as near getting over the fence on this rule question as the Senator from Annual Company of the Will do so. It is always the part of wise statesmanship to make treasonable concessions. In this case concessions can be made without any sacrifice of principle and without injury to anybody."

At the close of Mr. Butier's speech, which was delivered with much dramatic effect and to an admiring audience. Mr. Feller's motion to amend the journal was withdrawn. The journal of Monday was then approved, and the Repeal bill was dat 100 p. m.) hald before the Senate.

Mr. Manderson (Rep. Nob.) offered an amendment to the rules providing that when, on a vote by years and mays it shall appear to the Chair ton recepitulation and before the announcement of the result) that a quorum has not voted, he shall call by name upon Senators present who have not voted to vote, and shall direct the Senate.

Mr. Manderson (Rep. Nob.) offered an amendment to the rules providing that when, on a vote by year and mays it shall appear to the Chair ton recepitulation and before the announcement of the result) that a quorum has not voted, he shall call by name upon Senators present who have not add the names of Senators not voting, to

he journal.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) addressed the Senate in postmunion of the speech begun by him last week, but he did not inish it, and at 5 p. m. the senate took a recess until 19 a. m. to-morrow.

REPUKED BY HENRY WATTER ON. OUTHERN SENATORS TAKEN TO TASK AND DIS ASTER PREDICTED FOR THE DEVO

CRATIC PARTY. Louisville, Oct. 19.-Henry Watterson In "The 'eurler-Journal," in a two-column leader this orning, reads the riot act to those Southern senators who have obstructed silver repeal, and predicts disaster for the Democratic party. He

The speciacle of the extra session, and more articularly the scenes of the last few days and rights, are enough to call the dead to life in deence of the beleaguered interests and the departing giory from the clique of Southern Senators obsequiously serving a combine of silver mine owners; using their experience and such wits as are left them to obstruct the will of the people as it was never obstructed before, precisely as if their own dear lives were at stake. Perhaps the immolation of Grover Cleveland may be retribution upon the bemocratic party for nominating and electing him President and perhaps in may destroy the party outright; perhaps it is ever the will of God for evil to come to pass that good may follow; but the guilty ones will not escape. That is one comfort and the desolation has enveloped Democratic opportunities and the irretrievable disgrace which has fallen upon the Democratic party in having approvingly to submit to the wise rebuke of a Republican statesmen, and that statesman John Sherman. arting giory from the clique of Southern Senators

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY PREDICTS RE-

PEAL. Chicago, Oct. 19.-Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney viewed the beauties of the Fair yesterday and viewed the beauties of the Fair yesterday and expressed himself as overwheimed. To the suggestion that he was considered a Presidential possibility in some quarters, Mr. Whitney said quietly, but with marked emphasis: "I am entirely out of politics and would not for ah instant entertain any such idea." He gave as his opinion that President Cleveland would not accept a compromise in the fight for the repeni of the Silver Purchase act, but would insist on unconditional repeal, and he thought he would yet win.

"Senatorial courtesy," said Mr. Whitney, "must give way to the popular demand for immediate action. The Senate rules do not include one calling for the previous question, but rules can be changed. The President is firm, and it is evident he will stand by his message."

THE DRUG TRADE SCORES THE SENATE. The Drug Trade Section of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation held its monthly meeting yesterday, with Andrew B. Rogers, Jr., presiding. Resolutions, offered by Benjamin T. Fairchild, of Fairchild Brothers & Fester, and Fairchild, of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, and seconded by Themas F. Main, of Farrant & Co., were unanimously adopted, declaring that the uncertainty regarding the action of the Senate on the Repeal bill is causing continuance of business depression, with loss and suffering; that the majority in the Senate is responsible for the failure to pass the bill; that the situation demands practical, patriotic and heroic action; that the much-abused sentimental courtesy of the Senate, which stands in the way of a vote upon the bill,

With the exhibitrating sense of renewed health and strength and interned cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time mentioned and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never procised by the

## MASS - MEETING

of the Citizens of New York, independent of party, has been called for

FRIDAY EVENING, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER. at the Cooper Institute, TO RENOMINATE

THEODORE W. MYERS

Comptroller of the City of New York,

has become repugnant and exasperating to the business community; that dictation by the minority is opposed to public policy and interest; that it is the paramount duty of the Senate to repeal, unconditionally, the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law; that to yield to dictation of the silver supporters will destroy public confidence and disgrace the country before the world, and that the sincerity of the majority in the Senate may be rightfully questioned if a final vote is not reached at once.

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUES

IT MAY REACH \$50,000,000 AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S STATEMENTS IN AN-

the revenues of the Government during the cur-rent year, and if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency, and is any legislation necessary

relative to the estimates and comparisons of receipts and expenditures for certain periods in

a deficit of \$21,211,600 as compared with the same period of the previous year. Should the actual The actual expenditures for the first quarter

of the present fixed year amount to \$98,459,127; and if continued in the same ratio for the remainder

excess of expenditures over the supposed actual receipts for the year estimated of, say, \$76,318,838. The Secretary is of the opinion, however, that the financial and commercial situation of the country. The receipts of the Treasury Department for the six months preceding the beginning of the expenditures. The expenditures for the six months, April to September, 1833, were \$190,685,269, and the receipts \$189,440,744, while for the same period in 1822 the expenditures were \$185,681,491, and the re-ceipts were \$185,79,258, being on average monthly increase in the last six months in expenditures of

It will also be seen by a comparisen of the expen-It will also be seen by a comparison of the expenditures of the first quarter of the present fiscal year with those of the same period of the last fiscal year that the difference is small, compared with the falling off in the revenues, being for the first quarter of the present year \$8,58,127, and for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year \$6,966,653, or an increase of only \$159,415 a month; while the receipts for the same period were for the first quarter of the oresent fiscal year \$73,378,417, and for the first quarter of the last fiscal year \$95,591,018, or the first quarter of the last fiscal year \$99,591,018, or a falling off of over \$0,271,000 for the quarter, and

a falling off of over \$20,271,000 for the quarter, and over \$6,737,000 a month.

In conclusion the Secretary says: "So much depends upon the financial and commercial condition of the country and the action of Congress in the meantime, that no present satisfactory forecast can be made with sufficient definiteness to be the subject of an official opinion at this time as to the amount of any contemplated deficiency either in the estimates indicated or the actual public revenues. It is apparent, however, that should the present conditions continue for any considerable length of time, deficiencies are likely to occur which should be either averted or met by appropriate legislation.

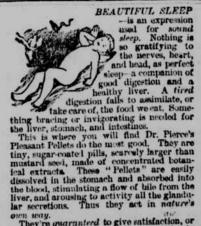
"A simple calculation will show that with the small working balance in the Treasury, and which has been decreasing in varied ratios for several years, if there are no improvements in the receipts for the remaining three-fourths of the present fiscal year and no legislative reduction of expenditures, there may be contemplated a deficit at the end of the year of \$50,000,000 in the revenues, and over \$0,500,000 with reference to the estimates."

SILVER DOLLARS AND COIN CERTIFICATES.

SILVER DOLLARS AND COIN CERTIFICATES. Secretary Carlisle also sent to the Senate tolay a reply to a resolution asking whether silver dollars or silver coin certificates have been re beemed by the Treasury Department or exchanged

deemed by the Treasury Department or exchanged for gold or paper that are, by law or practice of the Government, redeemable in gold.

The Secretary says that the law providing for the redeement or exchange of silver certificates, which requires such certificates shall be redeemed or exchanged in kind or for standard silver dollars, has, so far as the Department is informed, been strictly compiled with by the Treasurer of the United States and the various Sub-Treasury officers, and no gold has been given in return for such certificates or standard silver dollars. Conditions have however, existed in New-York and San Francisco Sub-Treasuries which required that payments in redemption of silver certificates and standard silver dollars leposited with these officers be made in ways other than those specified by law for the purpose, but such cases have been infrequent, and amounts paid for such redemptions or exchanges in United States paper—which by the law or the practice of the Department is exchange-able for gold coln—have been comparatively insignificant. In the early history of the standard sliver dollar and sliver certificate many of the latter



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were paid out at San Francisco in exchange for deposits of gold coin, but the amount cannot be given. Under the provisions of the Department's circular of September 18, 1880 gold roin was received at New-York for which silver certificates were paid in exchange elsewhere, as the depositor requested, during the fiscal years from 189 to 189, in the following amounts: 189, 513,5000-1881, 115,51000-1882, 511,600,000; 1882, 511,120,000; 1882, 511,500,000, and 1885, 555,000-a total of 59,579,600.

Exchanges under the circular were discontinued in January, 1885; however, the Department made some changes in the transaction of the daily business during the following years to the amount named: In 1886, 2541,000; 1887, 86,2002; 1888, 18,64,-110, and 1889, 1896,689. For subsequent, years the data are not complete, but from the best information obtainable it is believed the amount exchanged will not exceed \$2,000,000 a year.

Standard sliver dollars coined under the act of 1878 have been exchanged for gold or paper redeemable in gold, from 1879 to the present time, but the amount of the various classes so received previous to 1887 cannot be given. From 1887 to 1889 189, 35,122,844. For subsequent years the data are not complete, but the amounts was: 1887, 20,439,663; 1888, 510,148,332, and 1889, 35,122,844. For subsequent years the data are not complete, but the amounts will average about the same as that of the three years named, which is \$9,673,763 per anum. The most complete statement that can be furnished with respect to the amounts of gold coin and paper redeemable in gold received in exchange for silver certificates and standard silver dollars is: From 1880 to 1889. For silver certificates, \$2,40,000.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE LAW.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE LAW. Senator McPherson also submitted a report on

Senator Nerraerson and submittee a resort the Senator Peffer's resolution inquiring as to the alleged violations of law by National banks. The matter was referred to Secretary Carlisle, who referred it to the Controller of the Currency, who

First-Far official information in record to the mione

date, but only as examinations are node from time to time, second—The Controller has received no official information showing that National banks in Boston, New-York and Philidelphia are not paying depositors checks in kwful money, and no complaint has been received by the Controller from any depositor in a National bank to this effect during the recent financial stringency.

The d—The Controller has received no official information showing that the National banks in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia are demanding rates of interest higher than those provided by law for the loan of money or in discounting notes and bills.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. MUTCHLER'S MEMORY. Washington, Oct. 12.—The House to-day made the Bankruptcy bill a continuing special order for Monday next, the measure to be considered in committee of the whole, where it will be open to amend-

tee of the whole, where it will be open to amendements on each paragraph.

A bill was passed granting certain public lands to the Territory of Arizona.

A bill requiring Government-aided railroads to provide stations at town sites within the territories where such town sites have been entablished by the Interior Department was discussed, but not disposed of, and the Printing bill was further considered without final determination.

The House then suspended public business and proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the suspended of payers.

FLAMES DESTROY A GRAIN ELEVATOR.

THEY BREAK FORTH AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIREMEN'S PARADE IN YONKERS-THE VISITORS JUMP TO THE AID OF THEIR COMRADES.

Just as the festivities in connection with the biennial firemen's parade had come to an end in Yonkers last evening an alarm of fire was rung in from a fire alarm box in North Broadway. The fire had started in the large fourstory brick building occupied by the owners, P. A. Deyo & Son, at North Broadway and Wells-ave, as a grain elevator, coal and woodyards, and feed atore. The flames had enveloped the entire buildstore. The flames had enveloped the entire building by the time the firemen arrived on the spot. The hard work of the local firemen, aided by the efforts of the visiting firemen, soon brought the flames under control. The fire had pienty of the lames under control. The fire had pienty of the lames building in Warburton-ave, also owned by the Deyos. The firemen prevented the flames, however, from reaching the building. All of the families in the flathouse, some twenty in number, removed their household goods to the street.

Andrew Deyo, a member of the firm, said that while he could not fix his loss to a certainty, it would be anywhere from \$5,000 to \$100,000, and that the firm did not have one-half that amount of insurance on the stock and building. The fire, so far as can be learned, started in the haylofts, but its origin is a mystery.

PHILADELPHIANS COME HERE TO DINE

THE CLOVER CLUB ENTERTAINED BY MA. POLDT AT THE WALLORY HOTEL.

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf Hotel, gave a dinner last evening for the Club, of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Boldt is & member emeritus. The club has thirty odd members, including some of the best known men in Philadelphia, and its dinners have become famous on account of their unique character and the prominent. nent people who attend them as guests. Fun always predominates and conventionality and dignity

are thrown to the winds.

The dinner was served in the state dining room, The dinner was served in the state dining room, which was beautifully decorated. Covers were laid for forty-seven persons upon one long table, which was strewn with gorgeous autumn leaves and piled high with chrysanthemums. A bunch of red clover, hot-house grown especially for the occasion, was beside every plate. Mr. Boldt forgot to order the bill of fare and dinner cards until the last moment, so he wrote a letter to his chef telling him in general terms to set before his guests the best the house afforded. A copy of this letter, bound in slik, was given to each guest in place of a dinner card.

Silk, was given to each guest in place of a dinner card.

The following members of the club and about a dozen of Mr. Boldt's personal friends, including Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, and Howard Paul, of London, England, were present: Governor William A. Bunn, vice-president of the club; Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia; Thomas R. Elleock, William B. Elliott, B. K. Jamison, James H. Lambert, William H. Lex, Frank McLaughlin, Henry Nunez, Melville Phillips, George G. Pierce, E. T. Postelthwaite, Thomas Potter, fr. John I. Tezere, Alian B. Rourke, P. Frederick Rothermel, A. L. S. Shields, Edwin S. Stuart, Talcott Williams, Edward S. Bedloe, Charles G. Garrison, H. M. Neale, Charles R. Deacon, Robert Brennan, J. W. King, James R. Young, L. N. Megargee and Lawrence McCormack.

LABORERS KILLED AT THEIR WORK. Pittsburg, Oct. 19 .- An accident resulting in the death of two men occurred this morning in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Laboreri diggring a trench were covered under several feel of clay by a cave-in. Andrew Dursk and John McManus were dead when taken out. Eoth men leave familles in Homestead. Five other men were seriously but not fatally injured.

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